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The final word with which Professor Beard sums up his suggestive and stimulating essay is this:

The Constitution was not created by "the whole people" as the jurists have said; neither was it created by "the states" as southern nullifiers long contended; but it was the work of a consolidated group whose interests knew no state boundaries and were truly national in their scope.

For the complete demonstration of his thesis Professor Beard invites scholars to engage in a searching and precise study of tax returns, wills and mortgages, and shipping records, from Maine to Georgia, of the complete history of transactions in public securities, and in land speculations, and finally a study of the geographic distribution of manufacturing establishments and of the owners and investors. With a fine courage Professor Beard writes: "A really fine analytical treatment of this problem would, therefore, require a study of the natural history of the (approximately) 160,000 men involved in the formation and adoption of the Constitution." Here would be, indeed, a sort of encyclopedic Domesday Book survey, undertaken one hundred and twenty-five years after the causal event. As our author admits, it can never be perfectly achieved, because so many records, local, state, and national, are not completely preserved.

C. H. LEVERMORE.

The Economic Utilization of History. By HENRY W. FARNAM.
(New Haven: Yale University Press. 1913. Pp. viii, 220.
\$1.25.)

Diverse as are the topics in this little volume of Professor Farnam's, its successive chapters show unity of purpose and of viewpoint. The dominant note is an appeal for the same patience, accuracy, and devotion to truth on the part of the economist as is found in the work of the natural scientist. The early chapters develop this ideal from a methodological and analogical standpoint. History and current economic and social experimentation afford the phenomena to be observed and treated by the methods and in the spirit of science. These phenomena are multifarious, so that hasty generalization is dangerous. At the other extreme, the statistical method encounters the dangers of a refinement of method in excess of the possibilities of accurate use of highly diverse materials. A scientific attitude can be realized only by making issues "more and more specific, taking into account only

a limited number of phenomena at a time." This theme is developed, for the most part, in the first two chapters. The first gives its title to the work. The second discusses Some Questions of Methodology.

But scientific attainment must find its impulse in some goal of human achievement. This, in the economic field, because of the very materials with which the social scientist deals, speedily shapes itself as an ideal of social advancement. A social view of economic process is, however, by no means a simple one. It calls for repeated illustration. Professor Farnam works out this aspect of his task in the later chapters by drawing on his rich experience in the field of labor legislation and experimentation. Among the chapters developing this idea in a significant way are these: Economic Progress and Labor Legislation, Fundamental Distinctions in Labor Legislation, Purposes of Labor Legislation, Practical Methods in Labor Legislation, Acatallactic Factors in Distribution, and Signs of a Better Social Vision.

The main theme of the work in both its theoretical and illustrative phases is worked out with faithfulness of purpose and unusual delicacy of literary touch.

ROSWELL C. MCCREA.

University of Pennsylvania.

The Influence of Monarchs. Steps in a New Science of History.

By FREDERICK ADAMS WOODS. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. Pp. xii, 422. \$2.00.)

In *Mental and Moral Heredity in Royalty*, published in 1906, Dr. Woods opened up an important line of investigation which is here worked out on a somewhat more ambitious scale. He proposes to employ the method of exact measurement in treating historical materials. To this method he applies the name "historiometry" and its leading principle he calls "quantitative valuation." Leaving aside the elements of psychic phenomena, like religion, literature, and science, he proceeds to weigh economic and political facts, and, by means of a simple marking system, to estimate the period of a monarch's reign as plus, plus-minus, or minus, according as the condition was one of progress, indifference, or decline. Measuring the monarch by a similar standard, he compares the two sets of markings in order to determine the degree of correlation between monarch and period. In medieval and modern times, superior rulers are found associated with